The Pyongyang Times

No. 26 (723) Weekly Saturday, June 17, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Rwandan President Arrives in Pyongyang

His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, arrived in Pyongyang on June 14 by special plane to pay an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife went out to the airport and warmly welcomed His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal and his wife.

The streets of Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, and the airport were full of the festive atmosphere.

Set up with due respect in the midst of thousands of people who gathered at the airport were a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, which were flanked by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal!"

The flags of our country and the Republic of Rwanda were fluttering on the flagpoles.

Floating high in the sky above the airport were huge balloons ribboned with the national flags of our country and Rwanda and words "Welcome" and "Friendship".

Also seen in front of the columns of well-wishers were panels bearing the words: "Warm welcome to the goodwill mission of the Rwandan people!", "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Rwandan people!", "Let's unite with the world's people who advocate independence!" and "We express full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Rwandan people to build a new life under the leadership of His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal!"

At 11:15 in the morning, the special plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Rwandan people touched down.

The crowds warmly welcomed the guests, sending up cheers of "manse" (hurrah) and waving the flags of the two countries and beautiful flowers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung heartily shook hands with His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal as he alighted from the plane.

Juvenile Corps members presented with profound respect fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal.

Accompanying His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal and his wife were Nsekalije Aloys, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Kanyarengwe Alexis, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister of the Interior; Ntezinyayo Simeon, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister of Youth; Nzamurambaho Frederic, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, and his wife; Gatabazi Felicien, Minister of Public Works and Equipment, and his wife; Nyandwi Tharcisse, Ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK, and his wife and others.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrades Kye Ung Tae and Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Jun Gi and his wife, Comrades Kim Man Gum, Pyon Chang Bok, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairmen of the Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working people's organizations, high-ranking officers of the Korean People's Army, leading workers from scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press circles and Li Hyong Yon, DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda.

Also greeting the guests at the airport were the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthem of the Republic of Rwanda and the Patriotic Song of our country. A 21-gun salute boomed.

His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal, accompanied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, reviewed a guard of honour made up of the ground, naval and air forces of the Korean People's Army.

After walking round to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheers of the welcomers, they got into a car and headed for the city of Pyongyang.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang, singing and dancing, warmly welcomed the friendly envoys and expressed their firm solidarity for the Rwandan people who, under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal, are striving to eliminate the consequences of the old colonial rule, consolidate national independence and create a new life.

The motorcade plowed its way through the waves of flower and arrived at the plaza in front of the February 8 House of Culture. Tens of thousands of artistes and people sent up cheers, performing dances to the soft music. Balloons soared to the sky.

His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal and his wife, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, got down from the car, responding to enthusiastic cheers.

Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, in the name of the Pyongyang citizens, presented ornamental silver swords to the President and his wife.

The President expressed deep thanks for this.

Amidst cheers, the visitors headed for the Guest House.

On the 14th, His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal and his wife paid a courtesy visit to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal in a warm and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with him and his party.

On the evening of that day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the visit of His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal to our country.

Invited to the banquet were His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal, his wife and their party.

Present there were our leading cadres and DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda.

Also invited were foreign diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives here.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal delivered speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

A performance was given by the Mansudae Art Troupe.

That day His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal presented gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall and gave an account of the gifts.

After seeing the gifts on display, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks.

A talk was held in Pyongyang on the 14th between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal.

The talk was attended by:

from the Korean side—leading cadres, personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda;

from the Rwandan side—the President and his party.

At the talk views were exchanged on the matter of further developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a series of problems of mutual concern. There was an identity of views on the issues under discussion.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang give a red-carpet welcome to His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Work of Pyongyang City and South Pyongan Province

Work in Nampo Directed; Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of Nampo City Party Committee Held

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave an on-the-spot guidance in the work of Nampo city, South Pyongan Province, on June 8 and 9.

He was met on the spot by leading personnel of the Party and government bodies of South Pyongan Province and Nampo city.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was accompanied by Comrades Kye Ung Tae, Yon Hyong Muk and Choe Jae U and personnel of Party and government bodies and economic organs in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Arriving in Nampo early in the morning, he went first to the shipyard, where he deeply acquainted himself with the building of a large freighter and expressed satisfaction over the successes made by the functionaries and workers there in their work.

After inspecting the 20,000-ton freighter which would be launched before long, he went aboard another 20,000-ton freighter "Chongchongang" which had been completed and made the rounds of the engine room, the crew's quarters and holds. He praised the shipbuilders, saying it was well built.

He said that 20,000-ton freighters should be built in greater numbers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in our country facing the sea on three sides it is very important for the prosperity and development of the country to go out to the sea. He gave instructions to draw up a specific plan for expanding the shipyard into a more modernized large freighter building base.

He also taught that large building slips should be increased, more moorings be built and all the materials and equipment for shipbuilding be supplied more satisfactorily in the future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to see the expansion project of the wharf. He got acquainted with the progress of the project and gave detailed instructions for carrying out the project better and faster.

With deep concern he put forward measures for the growth of production at the Nampo Glass Factory and the Nampo Electrode Factory and for improving still further the supply work for the working people in Nampo by further developing the fisheries on the West Sea and catching more fish and by increasing the production of meat, eggs, vegetables and cooking oil.

He went round the Waudo recreation ground and streets and gave concrete teachings on building Nampo magnificently and beautifully into a more modernized port city of culture.

The highly important teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his on-the-spot guidance to Nampo city will powerfully encourage the entire Party members and working people in their struggle to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and creditably carry out the tasks of the "100-day battle" and mark a momentous occasion in bringing about a new, great upsurge in socialist economic construction.

An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nampo City Committee, South Pyongan Province, of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on June 10 under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by members of the Executive Committee of the Nampo City Party Committee.

Also present at the meeting were Comrades Li Jong Ok, Kye Ung Tae, Yon Hyong Muk and Li Gun Mo and other cadres, functionaries of factories and enterprises, Party and administrative organs in Nampo.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guides the work of shipyard

A report was delivered at the meeting on measures for accelerating the construction of the wharf and dock of the Nampo port and the building of big cargo ships, keeping the production at the factories and enterprises in the city on a high level and further improving the city management in accordance with the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance to Nampo city. And concrete ways were proposed to carry out the measures.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guide-line in radically developing shipping and the shipbuilding industry, which are of weighty importance in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and in foreign trade, and in boosting production and further improving the lives of the working people of Nampo.

At the meeting he noted that today when the scale of our economy is being constantly enlarged, production is rapidly increasing and a demand is growing for more brisk economic exchange with foreign countries, it is more important than anything else to expand foreign trade in every way. He stressed that to conduct foreign trade well, firstly, many large cargo ships should be built and secondly, ports be constructed well.

Emphasizing that Nampo city holds a very important place in our foreign trade today, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified in detail the tasks for strengthening the work of Nampo city.

He said with emphasis that the Nampo port is not only a very promising one which can accommodate many large ships but an important one which, in view of its geographical location, should have a greater portion in foreign trade than any other ports on the eastern and western coasts. He added that the expansion and further modernization of the Nampo port are of key importance in accelerating socialist economic construction at present.

He said that it is the most important, central task of the Nampo City Party Committee to build the Nampo port well with all efforts and improve its management. He taught in detail how to carry on better and finish more quickly the expansion project of the wharf now under way.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally examined the blueprint of the wharf expansion project and solved one by one problems arising in the project.

He took measures for building a new port, while expanding the existing one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that a modern dock should be constructed to build up better a ship repair base as our large cargo ships increase in number and many foreign ships enter this port.

He advanced a concrete task for building more large cargo ships.

He said that during the Second Seven-Year Plan production as a whole is expected to grow more than two times and this, accordingly, requires more cargo ships to carry a huge amount of freight in time. He set the task of building 20,000-ton class large cargo ships which should be carried out within the coming few years. He stressed that a great turn should be brought about in the building of large cargo ships by pushing ahead with it in the spirit of Chollima plus the speed campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions to keep production on a high level at the factories and enterprises in Nampo.

He also taught that the Nampo city administration should be conducted well to build up the city better as a modern one.

Then he gave instructions to strengthen Party work.

He gave detailed instructions to improve the supply service including more supply of fish, vegetables and cooking oil for the working people of Nampo.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting will mark an epochal occasion in successfully carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan and powerfully rousing the Party members and working people to effect a new upswing in socialist economic construction.

Guidance to Co-op Farms in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Taean and the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm and the Hari Cooperative Farm in Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province, between June 7 and 11.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was greeted on the spot by leading personages of the Party and rural economic organs and functionaries of the co-op farms in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

He was accompanied by Comrades Kang Song San, Hong Si Hak and Pyon Chang Bok and leading functionaries of the government bodies and economic organs in the capital and those of the provincial Party and rural economic organs.

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the Mangyongdae Co-op Farm and the Chongsan Co-op Farm on June 7. On June 11 he went to the Ponghwa Co-op Farm in Kangdong county and guided the work of the farm on the spot.

He went out to the fields of the co-op farms. Feasting his eyes on the green rice plants, he said with great satisfaction that the rice plants were doing well.

He asked the co-op farm managerial workers one by one when they started sowing rice in cold frames and how they applied fertilizers, and explained the importance of advancing the date of rice sowing in seedling beds and rice transplanting in thoroughly applying the Juche-based farming method.

He again expounded the requirements of the Juche-based farming method in preparing rice seedling beds and sowing rice in them and retold clearly about the best time for rice transplanting and the date of rice transplanting for different areas. He said this was a firm conclusion drawn from the application of the Juche-based farming method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the Mangyongdae Co-op Farm a task to produce this year more rice per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare) than last year.

He said that from next year the sowing of rice in the seedling beds should be started earlier than this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said the experience of Chongsan-ri showed that rice transplanting could be completely mechanized if each sub-workteam was provided with two tractors, two rice transplanting machines and rice seedling pullers. He instructed that the number of rice growing sub-workteams throughout the country should be taken into consideration and proper preparations be made from now to supply each of them with two tractors and two rice transplanting machines.

He said that efforts should be directed to the production of tractors and 15,000 tractors be produced for the countryside as the immediate task.

He also stressed that preparations for next year's farming should be effectively organized from now.

Then he underscored the need to establish a rational system of paddy field ploughing and continue to work for the complete solution of the problem of water.

The great leader taught that rice transplanting should be done in a brief span of time and rice seedlings be planted in accordance with the technical requirements and that this year the well growing rice plants should be tended with good care.

On the morning of June 11 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hari Co-op Farm in Kangdong county. He went out to the fields of sub-workteam No. 1 of workteam No. 3 tending 100 *chongbo* of terraced fields. Seeing the green maize plants he said with satisfaction that the plants were growing excellently.

He asked the head of the sub-workteam how many times the maize fields were fed, whether water could be supplied to the top of the terraced fields and how much maize crops were yielded per *chongbo* last year. He noted that the sloping fields should be terraced to produce more maize.

He said that the terraced fields were less affected by drought as earth was deep, fertilizers applied there were little washed away, ventilation was good and sunshines were abundant and, accordingly, pollination of maize was done well, maize ripened well and the weight of its 1,000 grains increased. He gave highly important teachings on building terraced fields on a large scale.

The respected and beloved leader said that till the farming season next year the projects for utilizing underground water should be completed and the reclamation of tidal land be carried on on the one hand and a vigorous drive be launched on the other to build terraced fields. He gave detailed teachings on the concrete ways for these projects.

After opening up a bright prospect for the construction of terraced fields, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave highly important teachings on the immediate farming work including the tending of the maize fields.

The exceptionally important teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance to the cooperative farms in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, and in South Pyongan Province will powerfully inspire the entire Party members and agricultural working people who have risen to attain ahead of schedule the target of 10 million tons of grain set in the new long-term plan and wage the "100-day battle" for producing 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

The Militant Solidarity between Our Two Peoples Is Daily Strengthening and Developing with the Trend of The Present Times towards Independence

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Welcome Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal and Madam Habyarimana Agathe,
Dear guests from Rwanda,
Comrades and friends,

Today is the most significant day in the history of the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Rwanda.

The visit to our country of Your Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, shows that the brotherly relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are entering a new epoch of florescence.

I am very happy that you have come all the way to our country carrying the deep friendly sentiments of the people of Rwanda towards our people, and I warmly welcome Your Excellency President and all the Rwandan guests on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Rwanda is an independent and sovereign state which has newly emerged in the middle of Africa with a revolutionary spirit of freedom and liberation.

The industrious and brave people of Rwanda are vigorously hewing out a new independent and creative life as the masters of their own destiny following the country's independence. Great changes have taken place in the life of the Rwandan people particulariv since the proclamation of the Second Republic under the leadership of Your Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal.

Since you assumed the highest post of the state, Rwanda has witnessed the restoration of peace and political stability in the country, the creation of the atmosphere of national unity and harmony and the opening of a new road of development in the building of the national economy and culture.

The Rwandan people, full of hope for and confidence in the future, are now successfully carrying out the Five-Year Plan with a determination to build a new prosperous society, overcoming difficulties in the way of their advance on the principle of self-reliance.

We warmly congratulate the friendly Rwandan people who, rallied firmly around Your Excellency esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, are making achievements in their endeavours for the country's independent development and the building of a new society

We also highly appreciate the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for its efforts to preserve good relations with the neighbouring countries and realise the complete liberation and unity of Africa, supporting the peoples of southern Africa in their liberation struggle while pursuing an independent foreign policy based on the principle of nonalignment.

Today the situation on the African continent is becoming complicated with each day due to the interventions of outside forces.

The dominationist forces including the imperialists deliberately inseminate discords and antagonism and create disputes and conflicts among the African countries in order to establish their domination.

The present situation demands of all African countries, without being fussy about progressive or non progressive, to maintain their traditional non-aligned policy and form a broad united front on the principle of respecting each other's independence and not interfering in internal affairs, thus decisively frustrating the crafty attempts of foreign aggressive forces at division, disintegration and conquest.

The African countries should resolutely rebuff all attempts of outside forces to interfere and not allow any kind of domination.

Some disputes existing between African countries should be settled through talks and negotiations and the problems of the African continent be solved by the African people themselves.

The solemn struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and liberation will surely win despite temporary vicissitudes, and the day will come without fail when the cause of all African peoples for the abolition of imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa will be accomplished.

The Korean people will, in future, too, stand firm on the side of the African peoples and the progressive peoples the world over in the common cause for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society against the dominationist forces including imperialism, and make every effort to actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean and the Rwandan people are far off on different continents, but are closely united by strong bonds of friendship because of their common ideal for the country's independent development and creation of a new life against all forms of domination and subjugation.

The militant solidarity between our two peoples is daily strengthening and developing with the trend of the present times towards independence

Proceeding from their principled stand to reject foreign interference and oppose the division of the country and the people, the Rwandan Government and people are opposed to the "two Koreas" plot and deepening the amity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and on the international arena, are giving active support to the struggle of our people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The current visit of Your Excellency President to our country is the most striking manifestation of your firm support and encouragement to the just cause of our people.

For this precious support and encouragement, I extend my deep thanks to Your Excellency President, the Government and people of the Republic of Rwanda.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

It is a great pleasure for the Korean people that they have the Rwandan people as their comrades-in-arms in the middle of Africa and that good relations of friendship and cooperation exist between the Workers' Party of Korea and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda.

The friendship and solidarity between our two countries will be conducive to promoting the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries who are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and to strengthening the independent forces of the world.

At this place enveloped in a cordial atmosphere to receive you as a friend today I would propose a toast:

to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Rwandan peoples,

to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Rwanda;

to the unity of the peoples of the world advocating independence,

to the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal and Madam Habyarimana Agathe,

to the health of the guests from Rwanda,

to the health of diplomatic envoys from many countries and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

We Are Convinced That Your Excellency Mr. President KIM IL SUNG Will Bring to the Whole World All the Benefits of Your Characteristic Personality and Your National Genius

Speech of His Exc. HABYARIMANA JUVENAL

At Welcome Banquet

Mr. President and dearest friend,

I appreciate particularly the amicable and cordial speech which you have made as regards our country and me personally. I express you sincerest thanks for this It is difficult to find an eloquent expression sufficient to extend our gratitude, Mr President, for so fervent welcome and the considerations without parallel of which myself and the delegation accompanying me have been the object after we came to you.

With gratitude I would like also to express to you the pleasure and honour which we feel in visiting today this friendly country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and conveying to you and to your government and the Korean people the fraternal and cordial salute of the Rwandan people who are regrouped around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

This visit will permit our delegation to have talks with the eminent leading personnel of your country, see at first hand the great qualities of this valiant people and the considerable development which it has realized under the dynamic impulsion and wise guidance of the person who is identified with the Korean history, President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Rwanda knows, Mr. President, the tangible results in the domain of economic and social development of your people, the efforts made for more than thirty years for the peaceful reunification of the two parts of the Korean nation and for the building of a most developed modern state in our third world waging a relentless struggle for its liberty, its well-being and its progress.

Despite your meritorious efforts united with those of the world community, we deplore still today the existence of the arbitrary demarcation line which divides the Korean nation, in spite of the condemnation by the international opinion, consequent upon the last world war.

This tragedy of the Korean people is the motive of the natural preoccupation for the unity of the peoples who love peace, liberty and justice. This is why all the men and women fighters of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development asked us to assure you of their indefectible attachment to the Korean cause.

This is to say, Mr. President, that the Republic of Rwanda does not grudge any effort so that the Korean people might recover their unity to have their rights established for the splendid future of your whole country on the basis of mutual confidence, national concord and fraternity.

It is to this effect that we came to take positions at the international organizations in favour of the success of the sacred work for the reunification of Korea, the important mission to which you have been attached since your young age and, above all, since you shaped with success the destiny of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. President, and Madame President,

Excellencies,

Mesdames,

Messieurs,

In spite of the distance which separates our two countries and the evident differences from the viewpoint of geopolitics, the Republic of Rwanda and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have many points in common.

Our people also experienced foreign domination They have experienced the horrors of the civil war and the war of exploitation. They had to tight without cessation to recover and defend their independence. This is why they understand so well the situation which our friendly Korean people have experienced and are experiencing.

In our country, we have been able to put an end to colonization and civil war which were prolonged beyond all historical and social justification; we owe this to the struggle which was waged since our revolution in 1959 and with the support of the friendly peoples who love peace and liberty.

We are convinced that with the same support of the friendly peoples among whom you may always count the Rwandan people, you will break soon the chains of foreign oppression and arbitrariness and also dispel the nightmare of foreign interference, and bring to the whole world all the benefits of your characteristic personality and your national genius.

We confidently expect that a great victory will be attained by your heroic struggle for the reunification of the country. The just cause always ends in victory and, as long as international legality raises its proper exigency, no one will defy any longer, without a risk, the dignity of a people who are in quest of justice.

Mr. President and dearest friend,

Still today, we share the same preoccupations, essentially inspired by the same position. In effect, we both consider that authentic victory is possible only when we forge and preserve national unity for the purpose of attaining economic, social and cultural development adapted to the specific character of each people. Our common conception of development proceeds from our faith in man which makes for us the privileged instrument and finality of our action.

It is for this that in the work which we undertake and in which, in Rwanda, all the people are resolutely engaged, thanks to the rapprochement of peoples and the establishment of justice and peace, we pursue the long march for the elevation of the material, intellectual and moral wealth of our population.

Thanks to the fruitful cooperation which the Republic of Rwanda has established with the friendly countries, we expect to attain a better society despite the enormous difficulties inherent to our geographic situation, to our explosive demography and to our poor distribution of underground resources.

The contribution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to our efforts for development deserves to be mentioned.

In this regard, we rejoice at the progress realized by our two peoples in their cooperative relations, expressing the wishes for their development without cessation in the future.

The sustained attention which we pay to our development does not allow us to be indifferent to the problems which agitate the world.

An examination of the international situation does not invite us, alas, to be optimistic. In effect, in the economic plane, the slight change of mentality effected at the sixth and seventh extraordinary sessions of the United Nations General Assembly has never been completely reflected in the ensuing conferences.

The profound causes of the economic crisis deeply connected with the economic and monetary systems persist. The deterioration of the prices of our raw materials and the excessive rise of the prices of the manufactured goods go unchecked.

Generating inflation, monetary disorder, recession and unemployment, the old economic order continuously pursues, despite the efforts of two thirds of mankind in poverty and misery, the policy of frustration, ignoring the immense sacrifices made on a national plane by the developing countries.

Faced with this dangerous situation, the third world, to survive, should display all its energies and wisdom to preserve the meagre gains it has already achieved in the course of the former negotiations with the rich countries and bring them to a better appreciation of the just claim of the developing countries aspiring after equality and economic and social progress.

There is no need to be a prophet to predict that if no substantial result is brought about during a reasonable period for the improvement of the situation in the developing countries, their increasing affliction will inevitably cause still more dangerous tensions in the world.

We hope that in the actual conjunction the notion of solidarity will substitute the egoistic attitudes and that in the framework of harmonious development of the international community, domination will cede the place to the affinity of cooperation in equality and mutual respect.

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MANIFEST FIRM SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE FOR COUNTRY'S REUNIFICATION

Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People Inaugurated in Norway

An inaugural meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People was held in Oslo on May 13, according to an informed source.

It was attended by representatives of friendship organizations and Korea reunification support bodies from Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

The meeting discussed the problem of strengthening solidarity with the Korean people under the present Korean situation.

It expressed deep apprehensions for the grave situation created in Korea owing to the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and south Korean puppet clique and their schemes to start a new war.

Noting that the US troops' occupation of south Korea and the division of Korea not only spell immeasurable sufferings to the Korean people, but pose a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the meeting manifested firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and peace.

It decided to found the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, dictated by the will of the people who want to see the Korean question settled peacefully and a durable peace achieved in Asia and the rest of the world and who want to further strengthen the international solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea.

The rules of the Committee and an inaugural statement were unanimously adopted at the meeting.

The executive committee of the Committee was formed and its chairman and secretary were elected.

"We Appeal to Governments of Northern European Countries to Actively Support Reunification of Korea"

Inaugural Statement of Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People

The meeting held in Oslo decided to form the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People.

The formation of the cooperation committee by the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish organizations represented at this meeting is of momentous significance for developing solidarity with Korea under the present situation.

The Korean people have been kept divided for 33 years, though they are a homogeneous nation. We manifest support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The future of Korea must be shaped by her people themselves. And the reunification of the country must be achieved in a peaceful way, without reliance upon or interference by outside forces, in accordance with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement published on July 4, 1972.

We appeal to the governments of the northern European countries to actively support the reunification of Korea.

We will carry on activities to induce the northern European countries to support the following points in the United Nations:

— Withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

— Opening of talks for replacing the armistice agreement of 1953 with a peace agreement.

— Guarantee of rights of the Korean people to freely shape their future.

— Admission of one reunified Korea to the United Nations (because the admission of "two Koreas" to it would perpetuate the split of the nation).

We also express deep apprehensions for the south Korean situation.

In south Korea democracy and human rights are violated ever more harshly.

We demand that democratic freedom and rights be restored at an early date and all the political prisoners be released at once in south Korea.

"Pak Regime, Step Down!" "Renounce Yusin Dictatorship!"

More Than 1,500 Seoul University Students Hold Anti-"Gov't" Rally and Demo

According to foreign press reports, more than 1,500 students of Seoul University staged a demo on June 12 against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society.

The students held an anti-"government" rally and adopted a resolution rejecting the fascist "Yusin system" and demanding democratic freedom. In the resolution they demanded the "guarantee of complete democratic freedom", the "repeal of the existing tough Constitution" and the "release of jailed political prisoners".

Meanwhile, they made public a "declaration for campus democracy" demanding the resignation of the Pak regime and the clarification of the Tok-do Island problem.

Demonstrators distributed copies of the "declaration" and read through a portable loudspeaker a five-point resolution containing the following demands:

1. Pak regime, step down!

2. Renounce Yusin dictatorship and abolish emergency decrees!

3. Dissolve the National Conference for Unification and lay a foundation for national unification!

4. Clarify the Tok-do Island problem!

5. President of the university, step down! Revive the Student Council!

They called for holding at the centre of Seoul on the evening of June 26 a rally of the entire citizens and students to implement this action line.

When the fighting spirit of the students mounted higher gradually, the puppet clique dispatched nearly 400 riot policemen to the spot and brought pressure upon the students, firing tear gas shells at them.

But the students who came out in the just struggle with surging indignation at the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fought stubbornly, stoning the policemen in spite of their frantic repression.

The puppet policemen arrested four students.

Follows the gist of the "declaration for campus democracy" issued by the students:

1. Recently Japan threatened that Tok-do Island would be turned into an area of dispute. History proves that this island is the territory of Korea. But the present regime has avoided to mention this question.

They only made the core of the problem obscure by dexterously suffocating the people's sentiments towards Japan behind the scene.

1. Do you want to meanly keep silence on the Tok-do Island question affecting huge economic concessions, which the long history of the nation and the whole nation are watching?

It sold the national economy yesterday. And today it intends to offer even territory. Didn't the traitor have a dark dealing over Tok-do Island behind the curtain at the time of the conclusion of the Japan-south Korea treaty?

1. The election to the National Conference for Unification on May 18 was an accursed burlesque for the long-term office of Pak regime.

We definitely pledge ourselves to fight on till the demand is met.

The righteous struggle of Seoul University students who rose up again defying the savage repression of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique demonstrated their indomitable spirit to surely shatter the "Yusin" fascist system of the Pak Jung Hiites who reduced south Korea to a land which lacks even the semblance of democracy, to a living hell on earth.

Speech of His Exc. HABYARIMANA JUVENAL

(Continued from Page 3)

Mr. President and dearest friend,

In the domain which rather concerns economy, after the Second World War, more than 6,000 milliard dollars were squandered in the course of armament. The sum spent annually for military arsenal exceeds 350 milliard dollars, whereas the aid for development is only 15 milliard dollars.

The result of this simple comparison is that the production of arms contributes to the enrichment of a few limited countries but is a means of making poor the developing countries which are involved in the ideological confrontation and the struggle for hegemony.

We eagerly hope that the 10th extraordinary session dedicated to disarmament will establish a line between the reduction of military budgets and development and take sensible measures to facilitate practical progress for improving the well-being of humanity.

Though the consolidation of detente presupposes the reestablishment of confidence just like in the domain of disarmament, it is regrettable to note that the benefit of this detente is limited to the developed regions, whereas the other areas are exposed to insecurity despite the efforts of the United Nations to eliminate the focuses of tension.

We take this opportunity to sternly condemn foreign interference and illegal occupation of territories by outside forces and hope for respect for the sovereignty of the states, the right of the peoples to self-determination and non-recourse to force in the settlement of the international differences, for non-interference in internal affairs of states and for principles which are continuously violated in some regions of the globe.

We ardently hope that all the powers, big or small, and particularly, the powers bribed by the ringleaders of violation of these indispensable principles for peace and security in the world will respect the right of the peoples to freely choose their future and properly appreciate the dignity of humanity and its elementary freedom.

Mr. President and dearest friend,

The relations of friendship and cooperation which our two countries have established and untiringly continue to develop are very excellent because they are essentially based on mutual respect and esteem as well as the common support to the just cause. Their constant growth will be an example for other peoples and constitutes our common contribution to the struggle of mankind for the best future of peace, concord, friendship and fraternal collaboration.

Permit me to take this new happy occasion to express our warm gratitude once again to you for your warm welcome to me and my delegation and multiple regards accorded us from the moment of our arrival in Pyongyang. Our people earnestly asked us to invite you to Rwanda.

Please take time to accept our invitation despite your numerous preoccupations.

We can assure you from now that our people will meet you as their friend and brother and express the sentiments of respect and reverence to you and the friendship with the heroic Korean people.

In conclusion, I would like to invite the distinguished personages present here to drink a toast to the health of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the health of most respected Madame President, to the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, to the happiness and prosperity of the entire Korean people, to friendship and cooperation between Rwanda and Korea, to world peace, to the health of diplomatic envoys and their wives and to the health of friends and comrades present here.

WFDY and WFTU Publish Appeals

—On the Occasion of Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle—

Recently the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Federation of Trade Unions published appeals supporting the cause of the Korean people for the country's reunification on the occasion of the month (June 25—July 27) of anti-US joint struggle, according to a press report.

The WFDY appeal pointed out: It is entirely due to the plot of the US imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique to create "two Koreas" that Korea has not yet been reunified, despite the general desire of the entire Korean people and all the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The appeal expressed its firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean youth and other sections of the population for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It sent the following appeal to the democratic youth all over the world and their organizations:

1) To strongly support the struggle of the Korean youth and other people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and actively support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth and students for democracy and the reunification of the country.

2) To sharply denounce the "two Koreas" scheme of the US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, fascist suppressive measures taken by the Pak Jung Hi clique against people, the arms reinforcement in south Korea and the military acts of provocation against the DPRK.

3) To strongly urge the United States to withdraw its troops and all the military equipment including nuclear weapons from south Korea immediately, unconditionally and completely and respond to the proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

4) To strongly demand that the United States and Japan stop all forms of support including military "aid" to the south Korean dictatorial regime and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique release all the democrats arrested and imprisoned in south Korea and ensure the south Korean people democratic freedom and human rights.

Let us further strengthen by all means international solidarity with the Korean youth and other people, the appeal noted.

The WFTU appeal pointed out that the presence of US troops in south Korea is an obstacle to Korea's reunification. It urged the United States to withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along its troops and weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons, and not to drive the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to a provocation and suppression of the people.

The appeal called upon the working people and trade union organizations of all countries to employ every means available and possibility for expressing firm solidarity with the Korean workers and other people in their just struggle to check and frustrate the splittist forces' "two Koreas" plot and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A Call for: "Repeal Yusin Constitution", "Release Political Prisoners" in S. Korea

"Emergency International Conference on Korea" Held in West Germany

An "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Bonn on June 5 and 6 under the co-sponsorship of the European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification", a unified organization of the overseas compatriots, and the "West German Committee for Solidarity with South Koreans", according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting foreign press reports.

Present there were compatriots from various countries and scholars and representatives of democratic organizations and civilian movements from 25 countries in Europe and Asia and figures of various circles, some 70 in all.

Among them were composer Yun I Sang who underwent all sufferings after being spirited from West Berlin to Seoul by the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in 1967, Choe Dok Sin, former puppet Foreign Minister who sought asylum in the United States in 1977, Takazawa Torao, former Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and West German writer Luise Linsay.

Luise Linsay who visited south Korea in 1976 made a report on the human rights problem in south Korea at the conference.

He pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have ushered in enterprises from Japan, the United States and other countries and overdriven the south Korean workers on low wages, thus filling the purses of a handful of privileged classes and foreign capitalists.

The barbarous fascist terror rule of the puppets and their predatory acts "keep the people in constant terror and hunger in south Korea", he remarked.

At the conference Choe Dok Sin spoke denouncing the human rights violation by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The conference adopted a resolution expressing the determination to fight vigorously for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The resolution demanded the "repeal of the Yusin Constitution" and "release of political prisoners" in south Korea.

It demanded that the Japanese government break its adhesion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in the political, economic and military fields and that the US government discontinue its military aid to south Korea.

The European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" issued a statement upon the opening of the conference.

It condemned the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their perfidious crimes in refusing to implement the July 4 North-South Joint Statement containing a pledge to realise the reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and in working to perpetuate the split.

It pointed out that "the sharply increasing debts" resulting from their treacherous crimes "make south Korea depend still more heavily on foreign forces".

It continued:

As we see in the recently disclosed bribery scandal in the United States, the Pak Jung Hi regime stoops to any dastardly acts including bribing operations in the Western world in its bid to get military and economic aid and in its suppression of democratic forces.

The Pak Jung Hi government does not stop torture, abduction and murder.

The statement expressed firm solidarity with the south Korean patriotic people now in jail.

It manifested the resolve of the compatriots to fight for making the south Korean situation widely known in the world, enlisting broad support to democracy and realising the country's reunification.

Insatiable Ambition For Permanent Occupation and War

The US House of Representatives Armed Services Committee approved on May 21 a military construction plan for south Korea—the plan scaled at 23 million dollars for fiscal 1979.

Earlier, the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a bill on delivering US forces' arms worth 800 million dollars to the south Korean puppet clique and granting them 275 million dollars of foreign military sales credit and 90 million dollars of ammunition stockpile fund in the fiscal year 1979.

These decisions adopted in succession show again clearly that the "troop pullout" program advertized by the US imperialists is nothing but a deceptive claptrap to keep south Korea under their perpetual occupation, reinforce armed forces on a large scale and increase military establishments there for acceleration of their preparations to trigger off a new aggressive war.

A further confirmation of this is lent by the fact that the bill which got through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee carries with it an amendment that requires a "report on the propriety of troop pullout" to be submitted to US Congress.

According to this revision bill, whenever the US President wants to withdraw the US forces present in south Korea, he should submit to Congress 120 days before their pullback a "report on the propriety of troop pullout" related to the "military situation" in the Korean peninsula and the "military equilibrium" resulting from the withdrawal of the US troops.

The necessitation of such a report to be laid before Congress serves to prove that the US imperialists pursue an insidious and crafty aim of dissolving the matter of "troop pullout" from south Korea in an unceasing "controversy" about the "propriety" and hushing it up and wholly dispensing with it in the end.

It is by no means accidental that the bill on the transfer of arms of the US forces passed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the wake of the publication of Carter's special statement dated April 21 on "changing" the plan of the withdrawal of the US ground forces from south Korea.

As is known, in this statement Carter said that out of the US ground forces stationed in south Korea only 800 men, that is, one of the three battalions of combat forces insignificant in number which were allegedly to be taken out in 1978, would be withdrawn and the rest would remain by 1979. The "reason" is that the approval of the US Congress to the "compensatory measures" including the transfer of US forces' arms to the tune of 800 million dollars will "possibly be postponed."

Now, the unjustifiableness of the "reason" and the jugglery of the US Administration and Congress in their bid not to put the cart before the horse have been brought to full light.

After Carter's special statement was issued, the House Armed Services Committee passed on April 26 a "revision bill" providing that the bulk of the combat units of the US ground forces in south Korea should be stationed as ever until a "formal peace settlement" is brought about in the Korean peninsula. One day before, a report which contained the same content was made public by the investigations subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

The din raised recently by the US Administration and Congress shows with added clarity that Carter's pledge of "troop pullout" is but a cunning trick designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

The US imperialists are trying to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea. What they are after here is to freeze Korea's division by recourse to "strength", create "two Koreas" and keep south Korea in their grip as their colony and military base. In this way they are seeking to ignite an aggressive war against our Republic and, furthermore, to translate into reality their ambition for world supremacy.

It is for this purpose that the US imperialists are now zealous in hastening their preparations for inauguration of a "joint south Korea-US command" and they stage large-scale war exercises frequently.

The US imperialists bluster that they will often conduct most provocative war exercises like the "joint south Korea-US military exercise" which was staged last March with the mobilization of over 100,000 strong armed forces and nuclear weapons. Late in April this year, they started a "joint south Korea-US river-crossing operation exercise".

Synchronizing with this, US presidential national security adviser Brzezinski blared that "in case of a conflict" in Korea, the US would promptly send a "strike task force".

Rendering the pledge of "troop withdrawal" still more titular, the US imperialists are in posthaste to beef up the armed forces in south Korea behind the smoke-screen of this commitment. This is a virulent aggressive act against the Korean people and a challenge to the peoples all over the world who desire peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

The US must withdraw its armed forces from south Korea immediately and completely in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledge and desist from war preparations.

If they continue to follow the course of maintaining their occupation of south Korea and preparing for war, the US imperialists will inevitably suffer another defeat.

Li Jip

O Tae Sik Comes Over to DPRK, Meets Reporters

O Tae Sik, 38, a south Korean student studying in France came over to the DPRK on May 3. He was interviewed by home and foreign correspondents on June 7, at which he declared:

"I came over to the socialist fatherland, after escaping from France, because the Pak Jung Hi group of traitors have stretched their arms of intelligence terror rule even to the overseas compatriots and tried to stain my name with the disgrace of a traitor to the nation and because I could not live any longer under their misrule."

He exposed the plot hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fake up another horrifying false case for a wholesale kidnapping of overseas democrats and progressive students.

He said that operatives of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) were framing intrigues to kidnap the leading figures of the "Council for the Promotion of Independent Unification of Korea" in France, a patriotic organization of our compatriots, and its organ "Unified Fatherland" and progressive Korean students there.

He said that Choe Chang Ho, a top-class agent of the KCIA at the south Korean puppet embassy in France hinted him that the French police would cooperate in this underhand operation and its scale would involve a number of European countries.

He said his parents and sisters are now living in Sadang-dong No. 1, Kwanak district, Seoul.

He finished the French language course of the Hanguk Institute of Foreign Studies in 1964 and served in the puppet army. Then he went to France in 1969 for studies as an assistant teacher of the postgraduate course of the college.

He went through the course of French literature for the Title of Master at the literary faculty of Rouen University, Normandy, between 1969 and 1970, and has been preparing a treatise for doctorate as a postgraduate student of Sorbonne University in Paris from the end of 1970.

Giving a detailed account of the circumstances of his coming over here, he said:

It was early in November last year when I was preparing for a doctorate at Sorbonne University.

An urgent letter came from home in Seoul, in the wake of which my two sisters flew to Paris to urge me to return home quickly as mother was to meet her 60th birthday on November 30 and father was suffering from hyperplesia.

I lost no time in applying at the south Korean puppet embassy in France for the extension of the term of validity of my passport to make a trip to Seoul.

In such case, the puppet embassy would mostly refuse to accept a renewed application for the passport under this or that pretext. But, strangely enough, a "consul" named Hwang Pil Ung handed me the renewed passport with marked kindness.

Later it turned out that the puppets intended to hire me as their spy by showing such "favor".

He said he left Paris on November 18 and arrived at Kimpo airport, south Korea, at 8 on the evening of the 20th to be greeted by operatives of the KCIA and taken to their secret espionage den in Chongro district, Seoul.

He said that there a KCIA section chief urged him to speak, as far as he knew, about people with anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments in the south Koreans' community in Paris and when he refused to comply with this, the agents resorted to every conceivable means to appease and corrupt him.

About the assignments given by a KCIA deputy department chief on December 4, he said:

These assignments were firstly, to sneak into the community of compatriots and search out the "seditious" people with anti-"government" sentiments and their movements and report about them and cooperate with "consul" Hwang in his special mission, so the compatriots might not take any action against the "government".

Secondly, to hatch plots to make it appear that the compatriots of anti-"government" inclination were acting at the "dictates" from the north, by linking them with the north, and spread in the Korean community a distorted picture of the north.

He told him to remember these assignments as a "flute of Chongro".

He said that after he went back to Paris, "consul" Hwang and "councillor" Choe Chang Ho, both KCIA operatives at the south Korean puppet embassy, intimidated him for refusing to play on the "flute of Chongro" as they ordered him to.

He went on:

When I disobeyed, they sent me an ultimatum a few days before I determinedly came over here, threatening me that if I failed to play on it within a week, they would escort me to Seoul on the instructions of the headquarters.

I could not bring myself to discard my national conscience for the perfidious demand forced upon me by the traitors.

What gave me fresh courage and hope at that moment was the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, and the socialist fatherland where the genuine human rights and democracy are in blossom under the rays of the Juche idea.

Reading "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government", the historical speech made by the great leader at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in December last year, I realized the basic factor accounting for the violation of human rights and democracy and the ever worsening fascist terror rule in south Korean society and could not repress my longing for the socialist fatherland where the human rights are respected on the highest level and genuine democracy is given full scope.

Later, watching for the first time in my life a performance of Pyongyang Circus visiting France permeated with noble songs of praise to the position and dignity of man, I felt irrepressible urge to go and live in the DPRK where the popular masses are made the hero of history and the human rights are guaranteed to the fullest measure.

So, I slipped out of France by plane on the morning of April 30 and came at last here to be brought within the fold of the socialist fatherland which I had longed for even in dreams.

Today the Pak "regime" schemes to suppress and stifle the patriotic democratic movement of the overseas democratic forces by connecting it with the north in a far-fetched way.

I would like to tell my personal experience.

"Councillor" Choe Chang Ho and "consul" Hwang Pil Ung gave me a list of some leading personages of the "Council for the Promotion of Independent Unification of Korea" in France and "Unified Fatherland," its organ, and some progressive Korean students in France and instructed me to have contact with them and spy on their pro-north Korean activities.

O Tae Sik who has come over to the DPRK

I could not find any connection with the north among those blacklisted persons, a target of clandestine operation.

All their assertions and action were dictated by their conscience and faith. I, therefore, didn't carry out the task assigned to me. One day I gave my opinion to the "councillor" and the "consul". The next day they called and instructed me to fabricate a "case" and circulate a rumor about it.

They put forward their plan to slander the editors of "Unified Fatherland" and other personages opposed to the south Korean system, by linking them with north Korea.

What dangerous and heinous brigandish intrigue this is!

The Pak Jung Hi group is a gang having neither national conscience nor human morality or reason.

I am convinced through my experience that the Pak "regime" will not last long, but surely go to ruin, he stressed.

Giving his impressions of what he saw and felt in the socialist homeland, O Tae Sik said:

All places I visited and all things I saw in the socialist homeland made me realize that the greatest importance is attached to man and the people, as the master of society, exercise all rights and are treated well.

This is entirely because the great leader President Kim Il Sung has made the people the subject of history and administers politics for them.

On the globe today there is no one who does not know President Kim Il Sung, as there is no one who does not know the sun of the natural world. And all people look up to him with reverence as the sun of mankind.

The different realities of the north and the south of Korea teach us the truth that the country and the nation can prosper only under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He expressed the hope that his family, relatives and friends and all compatriots in the south would join the ranks of national salvation against the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship and for democracy and territorial reunification.

RWANDA in Process of Prosperity

The people of Rwanda have scored a great success in their efforts to wipe out the consequences of the long-drawn-out colonial rule, consolidate national independence and achieve national prosperity.

Great efforts have been directed to the development of agriculture, a major economic branch of that country. The "paysannat", a form of collective economy in the rural areas, has come into being and this is seconded by government assistance in terms of finance and technology.

After independence the government and people of Rwanda have shown constant concern for the intensive cultivation of export crops and increment of grain output in order to meet their own needs in food. As a result, the production of crops including corn (maize) is on the steady increase every year and large amounts of coffee are exported to obtain foreign currency.

"Rwandanization" of the economy—under this slogan the country's natural wealth including cassiterite is actively exploited to use for the building of the national economy. The annual output of cassiterite accounts for thousands of tons.

After independence a number of factories have been built for the processing of coffee, tea and timber. At present these factories turn out a wide variety of goods essential for the people's living.

Today the people of Rwanda are successfully carrying out the Second Five-Year Plan with a determination to build a new prosperous society.

Significant changes are also taking place in the fields of education, culture and public health.

Many schools have been built and more and more children are enrolled at elementary schools. The number of those who receive primary education at present is more than two times as many as in the days immediately following the country's independence.

The number of illiterate persons has been reduced markedly and the work to train native cadres is progressing apace.

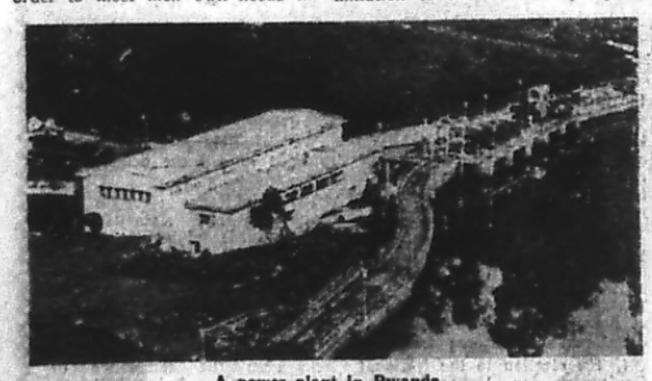
In external activity Rwanda is following the path of anti-imperialism and independence. The government pursues a non-aligned policy and strives to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the new-emerging countries.

The two peoples of Korea and Rwanda closely support and cooperate with each other in their endeavours to impel forward the common cause of non-aligned countries and new-emerging countries.

In particular, in the international arena including the United Nations the government and people of Rwanda give active support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people to reunify their country independently and peacefully.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Rwanda will be enhanced and developed still further.

Kim Gyong Hi



A power plant in Rwanda

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are continually increasing lethal weapons in south Korea

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